DEMOCRAT, CHARLOTTE, N. C. WESTERN

For the Western Democrat. PUBLIC MEETING IN LINCOLN.

A highly respectable portion of the citizens of Lincoln and Gaston counties exhibited their patriotism by uniting in council on the present political crisis, at Rock Hill School-House, in Lincoln county, on Dec. 25, 1860.

On motion of Col. D A Lowe, the meeting was organized by calling Dr S X Johnston to the Chair and appointing Jas Kincaid as Secretary.

The Rev S J Hill being present, opened the meeting with fervent and appropriate prayer to God Almighty for his blessing and protection.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and in an able and patriotic address of some length advocated the necessity of prompt and the people of the United States for the next four energetic action.

A Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Col Geo Kincaid, Col D A Lowe, Monroe Kincaid, Andrew Ryburn, Col John Nixon, John Davis, Robt Edwards, Thomas Rozzel and William Connel. The committee retired, and after a short absence returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Several of the Northern States have nullified the Constitution by their personal liberty bills; and whereas, Abraham Lincoln, a Black Republican and the author of the "irrepressible conflict" has been elected to the Presidency by a purely sectional vote and stands on a platform whose fundamental principle is war against the institutions of the South. Therefore

Resolved, That as Southern men, inheriting from our ancestors the principles of liberty and equality, we cannot, with justice to ourselves and posterity, submit to the practical effects of an Administration which seeks to degrade us in the Union and deprive us of the dearest rights of freemen.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a convention of the people of our State, to determine the necessary course to be pursued in securing our rights in the Union if possible, but out of it if necessary.

Resolved, That there remains among the reserved rights of the States the right of secession whenever it is deemed that the solenn compact which binds us together has been broken, either by the dictates of a "higher law" or a corrupt subversion of its principles.

Resolved, That we prefer to leave the Union with our sister States of the South, rather than be a contemptible minority in an Abolition Republic.

The meeting was then addressed by the chairman, Dr S X Johnston, and the Rev S J Hill, in favor of the resolutions The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman in a few and pointed remarks, explained the object of the meeting; when, on motion of H Cabaniss, Esq , a Committee consisting of H T Schenek, H Cahaniss, Wm Love, Dr Tracy and Jno Nicholson, was appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Committee reported through Maj Cabaniss their advance in wealth, prosperity and power, the following Resolutions, viz:

Drs T Williams, J W Tracy and Jno T Miller.

Cleaveland, see with regret and sorrow that, according to the forms and provisions of the United States, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin have been elected to preside over the destinies of years-elected by a purely sectional party, whose principles are hostile to the entire interests of the South-a party that declares that theirs is a higher law than the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, a large proportion of the States of this Federal Union declare that they will not be governed by the National Legislature, and openly, by their authority, have violated the same, and set these laws at open defiance, and say that they 'mock when our fear cometh," therefore,

Resolved. That we have lost our equality in the Union, and now claim and demand our independence out of it.

Resolved, That we urgently request our Senause their best efforts to call a Convention of the people of this State to consider what course shall critical condition of political affairs.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse that part tuting the United States. of Gov. Ellis' Message on the subject of our Federal Relations.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, as entered into by our fathers, was a compact for the benefit of all the States; and as that compact has time and again been broken by a large as binding upon the people of North Carolina or any other Southern State.

Resolved, That we believe that any State has a years' struggle for independence. right to withdraw from the Union at any time when its own safety and necessity demand it, and its people are to be the judges thereof.

Resolved. That in the event of any Southern State withdrawing from the Union and the General Government attempting to cource or drive back that State or States by force, we pledge ourselves, as true Carolinians, living near King's Mountain, to resist said movement in every possible and honorable way; and, if necessary, will go to the help of our sisters with willing hearts and

THE ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH. The Address of the People of South Carolina assembled in Convention, to the People of the Slaveholding States of the United States.

It is seventy-three years since the Union being this time, South Carolina has twice called her steady encroachments on the part of the people people together in solemn Convention, to take into of the North, and acquiescence on the part of the consideration the aggressions and unconstitutional South; the limitations in the Constitution have wrongs perpetrated by the people of the North on been swept away, and the Government of the the people of the South. These wrongs were sub- United States have become consolidated, with a

tor and Representatives now in the Legislature, to vain. Instead of producing forbearance, our ac- that it should assume to possess power over all the be pursued by our beloved Carolina in this present assembling her people in Convention, has this day solidation of the Government. Responsibility

of the United States. The Government of the and overthrow the institutions of slavery in the Confederated Republics, but of a consolidated or existence, in proportion to their power. A ma-Democracy. It is no longer a free Government, | jority in Congress, according to their interest and number of Northern States, we no longer regard it but a despostism. It is, in fact, such a Govern- perverted views, is omnipotent. The inducements ment as Great Britain attempted to set over our to act upon the subject of slavery, under such cir-

> principle, self-government-and self-taxation, the North must consolidate their power. It would criterion of self-government. Where the interests not be united on any matter common to the whole of two people united together, under one govern- Union-in other words, on any constitutional subment, are different, each must have the power to ject-for on such subjects divisions are as likely protect its interests by the organization of the Gov- to exist in the North as in the South. Slavery ernment, or they cannot be free. The interests of | was strictly a sectional interest. If this could be Great Britain and Colonies were different and an- made the criterion of the parties at the North, the

ted. In 1740 there were five ship yards in South Carolina, to build ships to carry on our direct trade with Europe. Between 1740 and 1779 there were built in these yards twenty-five squarerigged vessels, besides a great number of sloops and schooners, to carry on our coast and West tween the United States was made by the .Consti-tution of the United States. During this time, preceding the Revolution. from 1725 to 1775, the population of South Carolina increased seven-fold. has been with scarcely a parallel in the history of No man can for a moment believe that our an-Whereas, We, the people of the county of the world. The great object of their Union was cestors intended to establish over their posterity external defence from the aggressions of more exactly the same sort of government they had powerful nations; which object is now attained, overthrown. The great object of the Constitution from their mere progress in power. Thirty-one of the United States, in its internal operation, was millions of people, with a commerce and naviga- doubtless, to secure the great end of the Revolution which explore every sea, and with agricultur- tion-a limited free government-a government their political combination affirms it to be, the requial productions which are necessary to every civi- limited to those matters only which were general lized people, command the friendship of the world. and common to all portions of the United States. But, unfortunately, our internal peace has not All sectional or local interests were to be left to grown with our external prosperity. Discontent the States. By no other arrangement would they and contention have moved in the bosom of the obtain free government, by a Constitution common Confederacy for the last thirty-five years. Dur- to so vast a Confederacy. Yet, by gradual and

mitted to by the people of the South, under the claim of limitless powers in its operations. hope and expectation that they would be final. It is not at all surprising, whilst such is the But such hope and expectation have proved to be character of the Government of the United States, quiescence has only instigated to new forms of ag- institutions of the country. The agitations on the gression and outrage; and South Carolina, again subject of slavery are the natural result of the condissolved her connection with the States consti- follows power; and if the people of the North have the power by Congress "to promote the general The one great evil, from which all other evils welfare of the United States," by any means they have flowed, is the overthrow of the Constitution may deem expedient-why should they not assail

United States is no longer the Government of South? They are responsible for its continuance fathers; and was resisted and defeated by a seven | cumstances, were so imperious as to amount almost to a moral necessity. To make however their nu-

The Revolution of 1776 turned upon one great merical power available to rule the Union, the out and enforce the will of the majority. and power. She had vast and complicated rela- predominance in the Union, the Constitution must

Experience has proved that slaveholding States, cannot be safe in subjection to non-slaveholding States. Indeed, no people can expect to preserve its rights and iberties, unless these be in its own custody. To plunder and oppress, where plunder and oppression can be

practised with impunity, seems to be the natural order of things. The fairest portions of the world elsewhere have been turned into wildernesses; and the most civilized and prosperous communities, have been impoverished and ruined by anti-slavery fanaticism. The people of the North have not left us in doubt as to their designs and policy. United as a section in the late Presidential election, they have elected as the exponent of their policy, one who has declared that all the States of the United States must be made free or slave States. It is true, that amongst those that aided in his election, there are various shades of anti-slavery hostility. But if African slavery in the Southern States be the evil sitions of an inexorable logic must lead them to emancipation. If it is right to preclude or abolish slavery in a Territory-why should it be allowed to remain in the States? The one is not at all more unconstitutional the States? The one is not at an introductor of the Su- clared himself willing to go for any other conpreme Court of the United States And when it is considered, that the Northern States will soon have the power to make that Court what they please, and that the Constitution never has been any barrier whatever to their exercise of power-what check can there be, in the unrestrained counsels of the North, to emancipation? There is sympathy in association, which carries men along without principle; but when there is principle, and that principle is fortified by long-existing prejudices and feelings, association is omnipotent in party influences. In spite of all disclaimers and professions, there can be but one end by the submission of the South to the rule of a sectional anti-slavery government at Washington, and that end, directly or indirectly, must be the smancipa-tion of the slaves of the South. The hypocrisy of thirty years-the faithlessness of their whole course from the ommencement of our union with them, show that the people of the non-slaveholding North are not, and cannot be, safe associates of the slaveholding South, under a common Government. Not only their fanaticism, but their erroneous views of the principles of free government, render it doubtful whether, if separated from the South, they can maintain a free government amongst themselves. Numbers with them is the great element of free government. A majority is infallible and omnipotent. "The right divine to rule in Kings," is only transferred to their majority. The object of all Constitutions, in free popular Governments, is to restrain the majority. Constitutions, therefore, according to their theory, must be most unrighteous inventions, restricting liberty. None ought to exist; but the body politic ought simply to have a political organization, to bring

This theory may be harmless in a small community having an identity of interests and pursuits; but over a vast Confederacy, having various and conflicting interests and pursuits, it is a remorseless despotism. In resisting it, as applicable to ourselves, we are vindicating the great cause of free government, more imporant, perhaps, to the world, than the existence of all tagonistic. Great Britain was desirous of carry- North could be united in its power, and thus carry the United States. Nor in resisting it do we intend to ing out the policy of all nations towards their out its measures of sectional ambition, encroach- depart from the safe instrumentality, the system of Republicans would propose it in good faith Colonies, of making them tributary to her wealth ment & aggrandisement. To build up her sectional government we have established with them, requires. In separating from them, we invade no rights-no interests of theirs. We violate no obligation or duty to acting for itself, we adopted it. South Carolina, acting in her sovereign espacity, now thinks proper to secede from the Union. She did not part with her

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 .- The Committee of Thirteen were in session to-day six hours and a half, considering various propositions to arrest the progress of dissolution and give peace to the country.

The amendment proposed to the Constitution by Mr Crittenden, to settle the controversy between the North and the South finally and forever, by a division of the country from ocean to ocean, on the parallel of the Missouri line, was the great subject of discussion. Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas and Bigler maintained it with great zeal and ability.

Mr Douglas reiterated his former determination to consider the question for the preservation of the country, as though he had never cast a vote or uttered a sentiment on the subject before. If that mode of compromise would not answer, he desistent with honor or justice.

The appeals of Mr Crittenden in behalf of the Union are said to have been eloquent and sublime. He, too, was willing to embrace any other effective mode of adjustment.

Mr Bigler, of Pennsylvania, preferred a division by a line across the country, because in that way the question of slavery could be taken out of Congress and separated entirely from the popular elections in the North, without which we never could have permanent peace.

Messrs, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer and Grimes opposed the proposition with much earnestness and ability. They maintained that the people in the late election decided the question of slavery in the Territories, and, therefore, they had no concessions to make or offer. They manifested great unwillingness to act in the absence of Mr Seward. but as they could give no assurance of his imme. diate return, the committee declined to defer ac. tion on account of his absence

Messrs. Davis, Toombs and Hunter discussed the present unhappy condition of the country with unsurpassed ability, and whilst manifesting a willingness to accept any measures of final settle. ment, which would secure their just rights in the Union, insisted that propositions must come from the dominant party, the Republicans.

The vote on Mr Crittenden's proposition was as follows: For the proposition-Messrs. Bigler, Crit. tenden, Douglas, Rice and Powell-5. Against it-Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Collamer; Wade, Toombs, Grimes and Hunter-7.

Messrs. Hunter, Toombs and Davis, nevertheless, intimated an inclination to go for it if the

The second proposition submitted by Mr Crittenden, denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the dock-yards and arsenals, was voted against by Messrs. Collamer, Doolittle, Grimes and Wade. The remainder of the committee voted for the proposition, but as it had not a majority of the Republicans, it was defeated under the rules sovereignty in adopting the Constitution. The last adopted by the committee that no proposition thing a State can be presumed to have surrendered is should be considered adopted and recommended to her sovereignty. Her sovereignty is her life. Nothing the Senate which did not receive a majority of the Republican votes, and also a majority of those opposed to the Republicans. The third clause, denying to Congress the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was defeated by the same vote, the Republicans all voting in the negative.

On motion of Col D A Lowe, the Western Democrat and the Weekly State Journal were respectfully requested to publish these proceedings. The meeting then adjourned.

SIDNEY X. JOHNSTON, Ch'n. JAMES KINCALD, Sec'y.

Far the Western Democrat.

UNION MEETING IN MECKLENBURG.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, assembled at Wallis' Steam Mills on Friday, the 21st December, for the purpose of conferring up the great question which is now destroying the peace of our country and threatening the very existence of our American Union.

On motion of J R Gillespie, the meeting was organized by calling R L DeArmon to the Chair and appointing T A Wilson and D F Dixon as Secretarics.

By request, J R Gillespie explained the object of the meeting in a few very appropriate remarks. Gen J A Young being called for, responded in a very eloquent and patriotic address, which was listened to with marked attention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to draft resolutions : J R Gillespie, Jno McAuley, Jas Query, John Davis, Thomas Kerns John N Wallace and Wm Barrett, sr. During the absence of the Committee, Col B W Alexander addressed the meeting in his usual sensible and appropriate style.

J R Gillespie, chairman of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, Some of our Southern States being disaffected towards the General Government, in consequence of the persistent hostility of the North against our peculiar rights and institutions, and the election of purely sectional men to the offices of President and Vice President; and whereas, a rupture of our glorious lutions for the action of the meeting, to-wit: Col government is inevitable, unless the conservative spirit, J M Long, R Barringer, Esq., Hugh S Pharr, which we hope is in every State more or less, be aroused to its proper position to animate the popular mind in all of its patriotic duties, to rebuke with a firm and deliberate hand, all faction, from whatever source it may arise, to maintain the constitution as it was when handed to us by our immortal fathers from the touch of fanatical abolitionism on the one hand and the interpretation thereof of the secession school on the other hand: and with the issue before us, "Union or Disunion," we do declare and resolve,

1st. That we sadly deplore the event which has placed a sectional man to preside over our country for four years from the 4th of March next. But we feel that he has been elected according to the forms of the constitution, and as good and loyal citizens, we should acquiesce, so long as he remains a constitutional President.

2d. That we have entire faith in the ability of the constitution to correct present evils or prevent any future aggression that nmy arise, if its injunctions are strictly obeyed. But in this dark hour of our political trouble, we know no other anchor that will moor us into a peaceful harbor. If the Executive arm should prove recreant to its trust, we appeal to the legislative; if this fails, we appeal in stronger terms to the judicial powers, (the grand palladium of our institutions:) and if this becomes sectional in dissensions, we invoke the spirit of our revolutionary fathers to fire our hearts and nerve our arms for the revolution without delay.

3d. That it is our duty as patriots and not as partizans to look into this matter with an impartial and unprejudiced eye. That we do feel that the perpetuity of the Union is paramount in importance if not superior notorious to be mistaken.

4th. That we, as North Carolinians, do not dictate to others, but ask fraternally an intercourse of opinion in council and deliberations from all slave States, beliering that we have a common interest, and believing that meet the dangers that now threaten us, at any

ready hands. Resolved, That these proceedings he sent to the Charlotte Democrat, Charlotte Bulletin, and State Journal for publication; and that the papers of North Carolina friendly to the cause of secession be requested to copy.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be sent to our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature.

In presenting the Resolutions, Mai. C. made a truly patriotic speech, which was warmly received the calm and dignified consideration of his fellowcitizens and fellow-countrymen, was one of the most solemn acts of his life, and felt that as Southern freemen-whose principles were devotion to right and resistance to wrong-were forced to a declaration of our rights; and that we, the people

of Cleaveland county, living in the shades of yonder mountain, [King's] memorable and glorious in the annals of our country's history, would maintain them at all hazards.

A G Waters, Esgs., of Cleaveland, and David Coleman, Esq., of Buncombe, in favor of secession. Wm Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, also addressed the meeting and endorsed the resolutions.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CABARRUS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county, Dec., without respect of party,

Joseph O Pharr, Secretaries.

appropriate remarks explanatory of the object of compelled to meet the very despotism their fathers be represented by a minority in the councils of the Genthe meeting. Whereupon the following gentle- threw off in the Revolution of 1776. men were appointed by the Chair to prepare Reso-Thos White, R W Allison, Joseph Misenheimer, James Williford, W G Weddington, Col Wm A Weddington, John Fisher and Solomon Fisher. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was very appropriately addressed by Dr C A Alexander and Col D Coleman.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which, after some eloquent and patriotic remarks by R Barringer, Esq., and Col Long, were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That the people of Cabarrus have ever cherished a strong attachment for our Federal Constitution and National Union as the main pillar of our extraordinary prosperity and happiness as a nation, and if the Government can be sustained in the spirit in which it was formed, we peace at home and safety abroad.

a number of unauthorized aggressions and unconpeople from each other, and rendered a dissolution of the Union almost inevitable. Therefore

tions with the whole world. Her policy towards first be abolished by constructions; but that being them. As separate, independent States in Convention, her North American Colonies was to identify them | done, the consolidation of the North, to rule the | we made the Constitution of the United States with with her in all these complicated relations; and to South, by the tariff and slavery issues, was in the them; and as separate independent States, each State make them bear in common with the rest of the obvious course of things.

only way to its perpetuity.

Empire, the full burden of her obligations and ne- The Constitution of the United States was cessities She had a vast public debt; she had an an experiment. The experiment consisted in Asiatic policy, which had occasioned the accumu- uniting under one government different peoples, lation of her public debt; and which kept her in living in different climates, and having different continual wars. The North American Colonies pursuits of industry and institutions. It matters

saw their interests, political and commercial, sacri- not how carefully the limitations of such a Governficed by such a policy. Their interests required ment be laid down in the Constitution-its success -said he presentation of these Resolutions for that they should not be identified with the burdens must at least depend upon the good faith of the and wars of the mother country. They had been parties to the constitutional compact, in enforcing settled under Charters which gave them self-gov- them. It is not in the power of human language ernment; at least so far as their property was con- to exclude false inferences, constructions and percerned. They had taxed themselves, and had versions in any Constitution; and when vast secnever been taxed by the Government of Great tional interests are to be observed, involving the Britain. To make them a part of a consolidated Empire, the Parliament of Great Britain determined to assume the power of legislating for the Colonies in all cases whatsoever. Out ancestors resisted the pretension. They refused to be a part would yield to faith-that integrity would be stronger The meeting was addressed by A W Burton and of the consolidated Government of Great Britain.

The Southern States now stand exactly in the same position towards the Northern States that our ancestors in the Coionies did towards Great Britain. The Northern States, having the ma- experiment has failed. The whole constitution, by the jority in Congress, claim the same power of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament. "The General Welfare," is the only limit to the held at the court-house in Concord, on the 15th | legislation of either; and the majority in Congress as in the British Parliament, are the sole judges On motion of Col J M Long. Dr E R Gibson of the expediency of the legislation this "General est to all sections. To extend the scope of its power was appointed President, and Wm Johnson and Welfare" requires. Thus, the Government of the United States has become a consolidated Govern-On taking the Chair, the President made some ment; and the people of the Southern States are

The consolidation of the Government of Great

Britain over the Colonies, was attempted to be carried out by the taxes. The British Parliament undertook to tax the Colonies, to promote British interests. Our fathers resisted this pretension. They claimed the right of self-taxation through their Coionial Legislatures. They were not represented in the British Parliament, and, therefore, could not rightly be taxed by its legislation. The British Government, however, offered them a representation in Parliament; but it was not sufficient to enable them to protect themselves from the majority, and they refused the offer. Between taxa- two great sections of the Union. The same faithlesstion without any representation and taxation with-

out a representation adequate to protection, there Colonies tax themselves. Hence, they refused to pay the taxes laid by the British Parliament.

And so with the Southern States, towards Northwould still eling to it as the best security of our ern States, in the vital matter of taxation. They General Government in its fatal progress to are in a minority in Congress. Their representa-2. Resolved, further, That it is now painfully tion in Congress is useless to protect them against manifest that a long series of angry political unjust taxation; and they are taxed by the people strifes between extreme sections of the Union and of the North for their benefit, exactly as the people of Great Britain taxed our ancestors in the stitutional acts on the part of the North towards British Parliament for their benefit. For the last United States, have been laid with a view of sub- fill.

3. Resolved, That while we trust in the Provi- the South have been taxed by duties ou imports, to the claims of ambitious men whose intrigues are too dence of God, that II is hand may stay the progress not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent with of events and save the Government, we neverthe- revenue-to promote, by prohibitions, Northern less regard it as our highest duty for our own de- interests in the productions of their mines and

Southern towards the Northern States, which our

but a clear express grant can alienate it. Inference has no place. Yet it is not at all surprising that those who have construed away all the limitations of the Constitution, should also, by construction, claim the annihilation of the sovereignty of the States. Having abolished all barriers to their omnipotence, by their faithless constructions in the operations of the General Government, it is most natural that they should endeavor to do the same towards us in the States. The the Constitution, it is at an end as a compact. It is appropriation of countless millions of money, it morally obligatory only on those who choose to accept its perverted terms. South Carolina, deeming the comhas not been the usual experience of mankind that pact not only violated in particular features, but virwords on parchment can arrest power. The Constitutually abolished by her Northern confederates, withtion of the United States, irrespective of the interposidraws herself as a party from its obligations. The tion of the States, rested on the assumption that power right to do so is denied by her Northern confederates. They desire to establsh a sectional despotism, not only than interest-and that thus the limitations of the omnipotent in Congress, but omnipotent over the States; Constitution would be observed. The experiment has and, as if to manifest the imperious necessity of our been fairly made. The Southern States, from the commencement of the Government has striven to keep it secession, they threaten us with the sword, to coerce within the orbit prescribed by the Constitution. The submission to their rule.

Citizens of the Slaveholding States of the 'United constructions of the Northern people, has been absorb-States! Circumstances beyond our control have placed ed by its preamble. In their reckless lust for power, us in the van of the great controversy between the they seem unable to comprehend that seeming paradox Northern and Southern States. We would have pre--that the more power is given to the General Governferred that other States should have assumed the posiment, the weaker it becomes. Its strength consists in tion we now occupy. Independent ourselves, we the limitation of its agency to objects of common interdisclaim any design or desire to lead the counsels of the other Southern States. Providence has cast our lot over sectional and local interest, is to raise up against together, by extending over us an identity of pursuits, it opposition and resistance. In all such matters, the nterests and institutions. South Carolina desires no General Government must necessarily be a despotdestuny separated from yours. To be one of a great ism, because all sectional or local interest must ever Slaveholding Confederacy, stretching its arms over a territory larger than any power in Europe possesseseral Government-having no power to protect itself with a population four times greater than that of the against the rule of the majority. The majority, con- whole United States when they achieved their independence of the British Empire-with productions stituted from those who do not represent these sectional or local interests, will control and govern them. A which make our existence more important to the world free people cannot submit to such a government. And than that of any other people inhabiting it-with comthe more it enlarges the sphere of its power, the great- mon institutions to defend, and common dangers to ener must be the dissatisfaction it must produce, and the counter-we ask your sympathy and confederation. weaker it must become. On the contrary, the more it Whilst constituting a portion of the United States, it ubstains from usurped powers, and the more faithfully has been your states manship which has guided it in its it adheres to the limitations of the Constitution, the mighty strides to power and expansion. In the field, stronger it is made. The Northern people have had as in the cabinet, you have led the way to its renown neither the wisdom nor the faith to perceive, that to and grandeur. You have loved the Union, in whose observe the limitations of the Constitution was the service your great statesmen have labored, and your great soldiers have fought and conquered-not for the material benefits it conferred, but with the faith of a

Under such a government there must, of course, be many and endless "irrepressible conflicts" between the generous and devoted chivalry. You have long lingered and hoped over the shattered remains of a broken ness which has abolished the Constitution of the Constitution. Compromise after compromise, formed United States, will not fail to carry out the sectional by your concessions, has been trampled under foot by was no difference In neither case would the purposes for which it has been abolished. There must your Northern confederates. All fraternity of feeling be conflict; and the weaker section of the Union can between the North and the South is lost, or has been only find peace and liberty in an independence of the converted into hate: and we of the South are at last North. The repeated efforts made by South Carolina, driven together by the stern destiny which controls the in a wise conservatism, to arrest the progress of the existence of nations. Your bitter experience of the faithlessness and rapacity of your Northern confedonsolidation, have been unsupported, and she has erates, may have been necessary to evolve those great been denounced as faithless to the obligations of the principles of free government upon which the liberties Constitution, by the very men and States who were of the world depend and prepare you for the grand destroying it by their usurpations. It is now too late mission of indicating and re-establishing them. We reto reform or restore the Government of the United joice that other nations should have been satisfied with States. All confidence in the North is lost by the their institutions. Contentment is a great element of South. The faithlessness of the North for half century, happiness with nations as with individuals. We are has opened a gulf of separation between the North and satisfied with ours. If they prefer a system of industhe South, have unalterably alienated the two forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the the South which no promises nor engagements can try in which capital and labor are in perpetual conflict OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, -and chronic starvation keeps down the natural inserving the interests of the North. The people of It cannot be believed that our ancestors would have crease of population-and a man is worked out in eight

assented to any Union whatever with the people of the years-and the law ordains that children shall be North, if the feelings and opinions now existing among worked only ten hours a day-and the sabre and bayothem had existed when the Constitution was .ramed. net are the instruments of order-be it so. It is their There was then no Tariff-no fanaticism concerning ne- affair, not ours. We prefer, however our system of ingross. It was the delegates from New England who dustry, by which labor and capital are identified in inproposed, in the Convention which framed the Consti- terest, and capital, therefore, protects labor-by which There is another evil, in the condition of the tution, to the delegates from South Carolina and Geor- our population doubles every twenty years-by which

Many other propositions were offered and voted truth is, they, having violated the express provisions of upon, but none of leading importance-none that would meet the great exigencies of the times.

Mr Davis submitted a resolution expressly recognizing property in slaves, but no vote was taken on it.

Mr Toombs submitted a series of resolutions, embracing substantially the principles of the Breckinridge platform, but final action was not taken on them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- On Thursday, in the Senate Committee of 13, the Republicans submitted as their ultimatum, that they would recommend to their State Legislatures to adopt a constitutional provision that slavery shall not be abolished by Congress.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE,) HAVE JUST OPENED AT BOONE'S OLD STAND, a large Select Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE Lowest

PRICES FOR CASH.

PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER

sold for before in this market.

B. R. SMITH & CO.

Having bought our Stock on good terms, we

their destiny is ours, we ask for a union of sentiment, sacrifice of blood and treasure "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity,"

was adopted:

Resolved, That the State of NC cannot be an indifferent spectator to current events, and that the same order that she may be prepared to assert her position and her rights in any emergency, and that she may afford to her citizens that protection and security which eventually may not be found under the ægis of a general government of the States.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Charlotte papers, and also that a copy be sent to our members of the Legislature.

R. L. DEARMON, Ch'n. D. F. DIXON, T. A. WILSON, See's.

ings on the great and vital subject now agitating lawless interference with our domestic institutions. of the South are the basis of the foreign commerce the public mind.

C C Durham, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jos. PHARR, WM. JOHNSTON, Sec's.

4. Resolved, That to this end the Legislature ancestors refused to bear towards Great Britain.

now in session, and the people generally, by vol- Our ancestors not only taxed themselves, but all for twenty years. The idea that the Southern States casian cannot labor, are brought into usefulness by the On motion of Gen Young, the following resolution untary action, should proceed at once to put the the taxes collected from them, were expended State in a position of defence as regards its mili- amongst them. Had they submitted to the pretary, financial and commercial arrangements, and tensions of the British Government, the taxes col-Providence which has ever directed her action, now re-quires that she call her wisest and most prudent coun-the people in order that North Carolina may lift other parts of the British Empire. The Union of the Convention of the quires that she call her wisest and most prudent coun- the people in order that North Carolina may lift other parts of the British Empire. They were fulcillors in convention (not before the 15th of May.) in her warning voice to the North, and at the same Iy aware of the effect of such a policy in impovertime arrest the precipitate action of the South. ishing the people from whom taxes are collected, Resolved, finally, That if the States of the and in curiching those who receive the benefit of North do not speedily manifest a sense of return- their expenditure. To prevent the evils of such ing justice to those of the South, and all the nn- a policy, was one of the motives which drove any other Union; and still less that they would have ing a Confederacy of Slaveholding States. told evils of disunion must come, on them be the them on to Revolution. Yet this British policy formed a Union with more powerful non-slaveholding responsibility. We of the South must stand justi- has been fully realized towards the Southern

fied before the world and at the bar of God, for States, by the Northern States. The people of the fighting in defence of our rights. A common in- Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit terest; a generous sympathy; the honor of our name; of the Northern States, but after the taxes are col- Southern States, since the Union was established. MEETING IN CLEAVELAND COUNTY. strong attachments "to the land of our birth, and lected, three-fourths of them are expended at the That identity of feelings, interests and institutions has been declared by the Directors, and will be paid to Superior Court, a large number of the citizens of Cleaveland, irrespective of former political opin-ions, assembled in the Court House in Shelby to give some expression of their sentiments and feel-On Tuesday, 11th of Dec., being the week of the homes of our choice;" all fix our destiny; and North. This cause, with others connected with ions, assembled in the Court House in Shelby to give some expression of their sentiments and feel-give some expression of the sentiments and feel-give some expression of the sentiment sentiments and feel-give some expression of the sentiment sentiments and feel-give some expression of the sentiment sentiment sentiment sentiment sentiment sentiment sentiment give some expression of their sentiments and feel-ings on the great and vital subject now agitating lawless interference with our domestic institutions.

E. R. GIBSON, Pres't. of the United States; yet Southern cities do not carry it on. Our foreign trade is almost annihila- confederation with slaveholding States,

gia, that if they would agree to give Congress the pow- starvation is unknown, and abundance crowns the land er of regulating commerce by a majority, that they -by which order is preserved by an anpaid police, and would support the extension of the African Slave Trade the many fertile regions of the world, where the Cauwould have to pay that tribute to their Northern con- labor of the African, and the whole world is blessed by federates, which they had refused to pay to Great Brit- our productions. All we demand of other people is ain, or that the institutions of African slavery would to let us alone to work out our own high destinies. be made the grand basis of a sectional organization of United together, and we must be most independent, as was a union of slaveholding States. It rests on slavery, strument to conquer peace than our beneficient pro- down for CASH : by prescribing a Representation in Congress for three- ductions. United together, and we must be a great, fifths of our slaves. There is nothing in the proceed- free and prosperous people, whose renown must spread ings of the Convention which framed the Constitution throughout the civilized world, and pass down, we trust to show that the Southern States would have formed to the remotest ages. We ask you to join us in form- CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860. States, having a majority in both banches of the legis-

lature of the Government. They were guilty of no

such folly. Time and the progress of things have to-

tally altered the relations bet ween the Northern and

Thirteenth Dividend.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Company.

has been declared by the Directors, and will be paid to Stockholders on and after the first day of January. Stockholders residing in North Corollary of January. which once existed, is gone. They are now divided Union which once existed, no longer exists. We but Bank of the State of South Carolina. All others will imitate a policy of our fathers in dissolving a union be paid at the Treasurer's office in Columbia. with non-slaveholding confederates, and seeking a C. BOUKNIGHT.

Dec 22, 1860

Charlotte, Dec 18, 1860. Sec'y and Treasurer.

H (P

Hendrix, and others, obtained in the County Court of said county against the said Ezekiel Elms, dec'd. A C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

House and Lots for sale.

At the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday

in January, 1861, I will sell for cash to the highest bid-

der at public auction, the two town Lots, embracing a